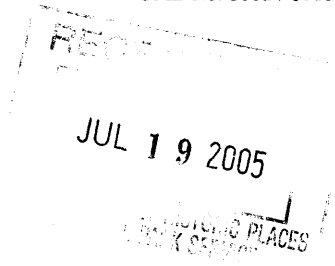


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**United States Department of Interior
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Registration Form**

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form* (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. If an item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. Place additional entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900A). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer, to complete all items.

1. Name of Property

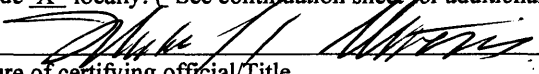
historic name Dodge Mining Camp Cabin
other names/site number N/A

2. Location

street & number 205 East Fountain Street N/A not for publication
city or town Dodgeville N/A vicinity
state Wisconsin code WI county Iowa code 049 zip code 53533

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended, I hereby certify that this nomination request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property meets _ does not meet the National Register criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant _ nationally statewide locally. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

 7/15/05
Signature of certifying official/Title Date
State Historic Preservation Officer-WI

State or Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property _ meets _ does not meet the National Register criteria.
(See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Signature of commenting official/Title Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

Dodge Mining Camp Cabin

Iowa County

Wisconsin

Name of Property

County and State

4. National Park Service Certification

- I hereby certify that the property is:
- entered in the National Register.
- ___ See continuation sheet.
- ___ determined eligible for the National Register.
- ___ See continuation sheet.
- ___ determined not eligible for the National Register.
- ___ See continuation sheet.
- ___ removed from the National Register.
- ___ other, (explain):

Edson H. Beall

9.1.09

for

Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

5. Classification

Ownership of Property
(check as many boxes as apply)

Category of Property
(Check only one box)

Number of Resources within Property
(Do not include previously listed resources in the count)

private	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> building(s)	contributing	noncontributing
X public-local	district	1	buildings
public-State	structure		sites
public-Federal	site		structures
	object		objects
		1	0 total

Name of related multiple property listing:
(Enter "N/A" if property not part of a multiple property listing.)

N/A

Number of contributing resources is previously listed in the National Register

0

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC/single dwelling

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

RECREATION AND CULTURE/museum

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions)

Mid-Nineteenth Century

Materials

(Enter categories from instructions)

Foundation CONCRETE

walls LOG

WEATHERBOARD

roof SHINGLE

other WOOD

Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current condition of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

Dodge Mining Camp Cabin

Iowa County

Wisconsin

Name of Property

County and State

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

(Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for the National Register listing.)

- A Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
- B Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- C Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
- D Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Criteria Considerations

(Mark "x" in all the boxes that apply.)

Property is:

- A owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
- B removed from its original location.
- C a birthplace or grave.
- D a cemetery.
- E a reconstructed building, object, or structure.
- F a commemorative property.
- G less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

Architecture

Period of Significance

1827- c. 1850

Significant Dates

1827

c. 1835

c. 1842-50

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Unknown

Narrative Statement of Significance

(Explain the significance of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

Dodge Mining Camp Cabin

Iowa County

Wisconsin

Name of Property

County and State

9. Major Bibliographic References

(Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form on one or more continuation sheets.)

Previous Documentation on File (National Park Service):

- preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested
- previously listed in the National Register
- previously determined eligible by the National Register
- designated a National Historic landmark
- recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # ___
- recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # ___

Primary location of additional data:

- X State Historic Preservation Office
 - Other State Agency
 - Federal Agency
 - Local government
 - University
 - X Other
- Name of repository:
Files of Neil Giffey,
Dodgeville Historic Preservation Commission

10. Geographical Data

Acreeage of Property less than one

UTM References (Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

1 15 734190 4760030
 Zone Easting Northing

3 _____
 Zone Easting Northing

2 _____
 Zone Easting Northing

4 _____
 Zone Easting Northing

See Continuation Sheet

Verbal Boundary Description (Describe the boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet)

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected on a continuation sheet)

11. Form Prepared By

name/title	Elizabeth L. Miller, Historic Preservation Consultant, on behalf of		
organization	Dodgeville Historic Preservation Commission	date	October 1, 2004
street & number	4033 Tokay Blvd	telephone	608-233-5942
city or town	Madison	state	WI
		zip code	53711

Dodge Mining Camp Cabin
Name of Property

Iowa County
County and State

Wisconsin

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

Maps

A USGS map (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.
A sketch map for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources.

Photographs

Representative black and white photographs of the property.

Additional Items (Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items)

Property Owner

Complete this item at the request of SHPO or FPO.)

name/title	Contact: Neil Giffey, Dodgeville Historic Preservation Commission	Date	October 1, 2004
organization	Iowa County Historical Society	telephone	608-935-5557
street&number	P.O. Box 221	zip code	53533-0221
city or town	Dodgeville	state	WI

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C. 470 *et seq.*).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reductions Projects, (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Dodge Mining Camp Cabin
Dodgeville, Iowa County, Wisconsin

Section 7 Page 1

INTRODUCTION

The Dodge Mining Camp Cabin is located on the south side of East Fountain Street between Union and Linn streets in the city of Dodgeville, in central Iowa County. The cabin is a simple, log, side gable building resting on a foundation of rock-faced concrete block set on a concrete slab (see photo 1). The east-facing log wall is visible through a clear panel, while the other facades are covered with clapboards. The gabled roof is clad with red cedar shingles. Returned eaves, cornice and corner boards display the influence of the Greek Revival style. The cabin is believed to have been erected initially in 1827, abandoned 1829-1832 and rebuilt c. 1835.¹ It was remodeled again, probably sometime between 1842 and 1850.² At that time, clapboards and Greek Revival details were applied to the exterior and the interior was partitioned and finished with lath and plaster. Board flooring and a brick chimney were installed at the same time.

The cabin was moved to its current site in 1998 and restored to a c. 1835-c. 1850 appearance in 1999-2000. The cabin previously stood about 200 feet east of its present location.

PRESENT APPEARANCE

The Dodge Mining Camp Cabin is situated just southeast of Dodgeville's central business district, in a residential neighborhood composed of single-family houses dating from the mid-nineteenth to the mid-twentieth centuries. The cabin is set fairly close to Fountain Street, and the lot rises behind it. During the historic period, a stream flowed along what is now Fountain Street. The mining camp established by the Colonel Henry Dodge party in October 1827 was located in the vicinity of the cabin's current site, and Dodgeville's first business district developed just west of this site.

¹ In 1990, tree ring analysis was carried out on several of the logs that make up the cabin walls. This study found that the logs dated from several different years, ranging from 1827 to 1835. During this time period, the Dodgeville area was actively mined between October 1827 and the fall of 1829, but was largely abandoned due to a decline in the price of lead and the subsequent Black Hawk War of 1832. Miners returned to the area in 1833, but the growth of Dodgeville was sluggish until after 1840. Sources: Albert M. Swain to Neil Giffey, June 14, 1990 (report of tree-ring analysis) and 17 March 1991; and *History of Iowa County, Wisconsin*, (Chicago: Western Historical Co., 1881), pp. 733-44.

² These dates are suggested by two elements: the historical development of Dodgeville; and the presence of accordion lath on the interior of the cabin. According to *History of Iowa County, Wisconsin*, the first carpenters settled in Dodgeville in 1834 and the first frame building was constructed in 1836. The second frame building was built in 1842, after which, "numerous frame buildings and stores were erected," and by 1850 the population of the village had reached about 600 (page 744). While milled lumber could have come from Galena on an ore freighter prior to 1840, these facts suggest that milled lumber was readily available in Dodgeville between 1842 and 1850, and that for both comfort and pride the owner might have wanted to improve the cabin during this time period. Further, the interior of the cabin displays accordion lath, which was employed before 1850. Hand split and sawn lath are also present, but the accordion lath is the earliest type.

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Continuation Sheet

Section 7 Page 2

Dodge Mining Camp Cabin
Dodgeville, Iowa County, Wisconsin

The Dodge Mining Camp Cabin is rectangular in plan and measures 15 feet 6 inches (north-south) by 18 feet 4 inches (east-west). The walls are composed of oak and poplar logs, smoothed on two sides (exterior and interior) with a felling axe, and chinked with limestone and clay loam. The corners display inverted V-notch joints (see photo 2). The gable ends are composed of 2-inch x 4-inch pine studs filled with limestone and clay loam noggin (see photo 3). The roof members are rough-sawn, milled lumber.³

The cabin faces north toward Fountain Street. The north-facing (front) façade exhibits a centrally-placed, paneled wooden door, flanked on either side by a small, 6/6, double-hung sash window (see photo 1). The windows are reproductions that reuse old glass. Door and windows display plain, wooden surrounds. A paneled, wooden door is centered on the south-facing (rear) façade (see photo 4). The clapboard siding on these façades was installed in 1999, but reproduces the rough-sawn, random widths of the original, installed c. 1840s. A brick chimney rises on the south slope of the roof, close to the ridge and near the middle of the cabin. It is a replacement and dates from 1999.

One, 6/6, double-hung sash window is centered on each of the east- and west-facing facades (see photos 3 and 4). The west-facing façade is clad with a clear panel, exposing the log wall. The east-facing façade displays rough-sawn, random-width, white pine boards originally installed c. 1842-50. These boards were salvaged and reapplied in 1999. A tiny, six-pane window appears in the gable end.

On the interior, a drywall partition running north-south divides the cabin into two small rooms (see photo 5 and attached plan). The front door opens into the western room, which is approximately twelve feet wide (see photos 6 and 7). The eastern room is about six feet wide and includes a built-in broom cabinet in the southeastern corner of the plan (see photo 8). The broom cabinet is new. An opening in the ceiling in the smaller room gives access to the loft. Interior finishes include tongue and groove, pine board flooring, and drywall on the ceiling and partition. The log walls display plastering on top of three types of lath, including accordion lath, hand-split lath and sawn lath (see photo 7, which shows accordion lath on the left wall, hand-split lath on the right wall above the chair rail, and sawn lath on the right wall below the chair rail).

ALTERATIONS

The Dodge Mining Camp Cabin evolved through several phases. Between 1990 and 1999, a series of studies were carried out to determine the sequence of alterations. A tree-ring analysis carried out in

³ Alan C. Pape, "Preliminary Architectural Review: Henry Dodge Party Log Cabin," prepared for the Iowa County Historical Society, March 13, 1990, no page numbers.

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Continuation Sheet

Dodge Mining Camp Cabin
Dodgeville, Iowa County, Wisconsin

Section 7 Page 3

1990 and 1991 found that the logs that make up the cabin walls dated from several different years, ranging from 1827 to 1835. This suggests that the cabin was probably originally built following the arrival of Colonel Henry Dodge's mining party in October 1827, as a one-room log cabin, perhaps with a sod roof, and then rebuilt with the existing gable roof c. 1835.⁴ The interior walls were exposed and whitewashed initially, the ceiling was low, and the floor was likely hard-packed earth. The cabin had no foundation, and may have had fewer than the current five windows. The entrance faced east, toward Dacotah Street.

The cabin was remodeled, probably between c. 1842 and c. 1850. At this time, pine clapboards, a soffit board, cornice returns, and beaded edge trim were applied to the exterior. On the interior, pine board flooring, lath and plaster, interior partitions and wood trim, and a brick chimney were added. Some of the cabin's window openings, as well as the south-facing (rear) door opening may also date from this remodeling.⁵

A one-story, frame addition (not extant) was appended to the north-facing (front) façade of the cabin during the late nineteenth century.⁶ This addition was approximately 12 feet wide (covering the front entrance) and about 18 feet long.⁷ That addition was removed and a smaller, one-story, frame, shed-roofed addition (not extant) was constructed in 1970 (see attached photocopy of pictures taken prior to relocation of the cabin).⁸ The 1970 addition was razed in 1994, before the cabin was moved to its current site.

Finally, a small, one-story, frame addition (not extant) was built across the rear of the cabin prior to 1927.⁹ It was ten feet wide and provided a new entrance into the cabin from Fountain Street (see attached photocopy of pictures taken prior to relocation). The ceiling in the cabin likely was raised at this time, and the stairs or pegs that gave access to the loft dismantled. On the exterior, the cornice returns were then cut off and composition siding simulating brick was applied. The siding and this addition were removed in 1994.

⁴ In his report, Pape states, "Evidence of chinking and extensive whitewash smudged up and onto the roof system indicates its contemporary origin." No page numbers.

⁵ Pape, no page numbers.

⁶ Ibid.

⁷ *Map of Dodgeville, Wisconsin*, (Pelham, New York: Sanborn Publishing Company, January 1927).

⁸ Ken Palzkill, then owner of the cabin, to Neil Giffey, Secretary, Dodgeville Historic Preservation Commission.

⁹ *Map of Dodgeville, Wisconsin*. This addition may predate 1920, according to census information in the possession of Neil Giffey.

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Section 7 Page 4

Dodge Mining Camp Cabin
Dodgeville, Iowa County, Wisconsin

In 1987, the Ken Palzkill family donated the cabin to the Iowa County Historical Society. The Historical Society carried out several studies of the cabin and its site, including a preliminary historic structures report and two archaeological investigations, in preparation for restoring the cabin. In 1997, Paul and Barbara Potterton donated a lot located about 200 feet east of the original site to the Iowa County Historical Society. The cabin was moved to the new lot in November 1998, placed on a new foundation, and given a setback of 30 feet, as it had had on its previous site. In 1999-2000, the cabin was restored to show the cabin c. 1835-50, through two phases of its development: settlement era log cabin and early miner's cottage.

The Dodge Mining Camp Cabin has been removed from its original site and has been reconstructed. However, most of the original log structure is intact and all the elements that dated from the c. 1842-50 remodeling that could be salvaged were salvaged. The restoration was completed by researching and reproducing the details that could not be salvaged, such as the windows. The Dodge Mining Camp Cabin, in its current condition and on its present site, clearly conveys construction methods employed by European-American lead miners who ventured north from the Missouri diggings during the late 1820s and in the mid-to-late 1830s, and prospected in the Wisconsin lead region until production declined, around 1850.

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Section 8 Page 1

Dodge Mining Camp Cabin
Dodgeville, Iowa County, Wisconsin

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE: SUMMARY

The Dodge Mining Camp Cabin is locally eligible for the National Register of Historic Places under *Criterion C* as a good example of a settlement era cabin. Built initially in 1827, rebuilt c. 1835 and upgraded sometime between c. 1842 and c. 1850, it also is the oldest known surviving dwelling in Iowa County. Built of hand-hewn logs and secured with V-notch joints, such as were commonly used in the Missouri mine fields, the cabin represents the earliest pioneering efforts of European-American miners in the Wisconsin lead region. Although it has been moved and restored, it clearly conveys the construction of a settlement era cabin with common changes made during this early period. The period of significance extends from 1827 to c. 1850, encompassing the dates of construction and upgrading of the cabin. The period of significance also coincides with the era in which lead mining drove the economy of the region and of Wisconsin Territory.

HISTORICAL CONTEXT: LEAD MINING AND THE SETTLEMENT OF DODGEVILLE

The Wisconsin lead region is concentrated in Grant, Lafayette and Iowa counties. It comprises 90 percent of the Mississippi Valley lead district, which includes the northeastern tip of Iowa (near the city of Dubuque) and the northwestern corner of Illinois (centered at Galena).

As early as the seventeenth century, Europeans had known there were lead deposits in the upper Mississippi Valley. However, it was not until the early nineteenth century that the United States government learned that it was one of the richest lead regions in North America. The Sauk, Fox and Ho-Chunk nations controlled the area and only a few French fur traders had ventured in. One such man was Julian Dubuque (?-1810), from whom the city takes its name. In 1788, Dubuque obtained permission to mine from the Sauk and Fox. His mines were highly productive and his successors continued to mine them profitably long after his death. European-American explorers of the upper Mississippi River valley, such as Captain John Shaw (1815) and Henry Rowe Schoolcraft (1820) reported abundant deposits lying at the surface, some of it easily pried loose with a sharpened stick. Lead was in great demand primarily because it was used in the production of paint, but it was also used to manufacture countless other items such as shot, weights, pipes, and type for printing presses. Demand for lead and the knowledge that deposits were nearby combined to place intense pressure on the United States government to allow mining in the upper Mississippi Valley. In 1822, despite the fact that the Ho-Chunk had not ceded the area, the United States government claimed a portion of the upper Mississippi Valley and instituted a leasing system for mining in the area. Under this system, prospectors were issued permits for mining and smelting, but had to give the United States government ten percent of the processed lead in return. The United States Army Bureau of Ordinance (hereafter,

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Continuation Sheet

Dodge Mining Camp Cabin
Dodgeville, Iowa County, Wisconsin

Section 8 Page 2

Army) was given the task of collecting the lead and storing it in an arsenal in St. Louis. The Army advertised for miners in St. Louis newspapers in 1822. Two men answered the advertisements: Moses Meeker, who brought a party of 43 to the Fever River area in 1823; and James Johnson, who had been mining illegally in the district since 1819. News of rich strikes, high lead prices, and jobs drew more prospectors, especially from the Missouri and Illinois diggings around Potosi and Ste. Genevieve. Miners followed the Fever River north from Galena and into the Wisconsin lead region, digging near present-day Shullsburg, Hard Scrabble (now Hazel Green), and New Diggings. By 1825, some 200 European-Americans were living in the Wisconsin lead region. The leasing system was liberalized in 1825 to attract still more miners and prospectors. Notably, the ten percent royalty would be collected from the smelter instead of the miner. By 1827, as many as 4,000 European-Americans had settled in the Wisconsin lead region. Although most were engaged in mining-related work, some were farming.¹⁰

The native Ho-Chunk were resentful of European-American encroachment. This resentment led to the Red Bird Incident of 1827, in which Red Bird and a few followers threatened a trader, and later killed another trader and his hired man, and scalped the trader's daughter. Companies of militia and regular armed forces combed the countryside in pursuit Red Bird, and the Ho-Chunk narrowly averted war by persuading Red Bird to surrender. The patrolling troops emboldened miners to move further north into Ho-Chunk territory, and prospecting was soon underway near Mineral Point, Dodgeville, Benton, Wiota, and Platteville.¹¹

Ezra Lamb and a partner named Plum were the first to dig for lead in Iowa County, arriving in present-day Dodgeville in the summer or fall of 1827.¹² Their mining claim was in the north part of what is now the city of Dodgeville. Henry Dodge (1782-1867), who had led a company of militia during the Red Bird Incident, set up camp in the area on 3 October 1827. He was accompanied by some 40 persons, including several of his nine children, four African-American slaves (who had been promised their freedom for accompanying Dodge into the wilderness), and possibly a number of the militiamen who had been under his command during the Red Bird Incident. The Dodge party erected a cabin, a block-house and a stockade just east of cabin's current site. Two smelters were erected in 1827: Dodge's, on the north side of the ravine (now East Fountain Street), east of the cabin site; and Lamb

¹⁰ Barbara L. Wyatt, editor, *Cultural Resource Management in Wisconsin*, (Madison: State Historical Society of Wisconsin, 1986), II:3-1 through 3-4; Robert C. Nesbit, *Wisconsin: A History*, (Madison: State Historical Society of Wisconsin, 1971), pp. 95-97, and 108-10; and Joseph Shafer, *The Wisconsin Lead Region*, (Madison: State Historical Society of Wisconsin, 1932), pp. 21-42.

¹¹ Wyatt, editor, II:3-4; Nesbit, pp. 79 and 96.

¹² *History of Iowa County, Wisconsin*, pp. 731 and 737-38.

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Continuation Sheet

Section 8 Page 3

Dodge Mining Camp Cabin
Dodgeville, Iowa County, Wisconsin

and Plum's, which was located east of Dodge's furnace. Both were of log construction and neither survives.¹³ A number of other mining claims were made in the vicinity in the fall of 1827. These were located north of Dodge's claim on present-day Spring Street (soon known as Dirty Hollow or Minersville), on the site of the Iowa County Courthouse (North Iowa Street), at the eastern end of Division Street, and in the northwestern corner of the community.¹⁴ Proximity to water was very important to early settlers and probably accounted for the concentration of dwellings on Spring and Fountain streets, where springs and small streams provided an ample supply.

A small community grew up around Dodge's stockade and smelter. The commercial area was located just west of the cabin's current site, near what is now the southeast corner of Iowa and Fountain streets. It was soon a thriving and prosperous place, with a cluster of log structures, and mining going on in all directions. Dodge apparently laid out lots in the vicinity of his mining camp, and the first general store opened in the spring of 1828. Three more quickly followed. Other businesses that opened in 1828 included two tavern/inns, and a blacksmith shop. A post office was established in the settlement the same year.¹⁵ Although no direct connection can be made between Dodge and the cabin that is the subject of this nomination, a letter from Morgan Lewis Martin written to Augustus Caesar Dodge, Henry Dodge's son, in 1883, refers to Martin's visit to Henry Dodge's 'rude cabin' in Dodgeville in 1828. By 1829, although Dodge had moved three or four miles south, the community had been named Dodgeville in his honor.¹⁶

During the late 1820s, Dodgeville was the principal commercial and lead mining center in what is now Iowa County.¹⁷ By 1829, the Wisconsin lead region had as many as 10,000 European-American residents. In October of that year, the lead district south of the Wisconsin River was organized as Iowa County, and Mineral Point was made county seat.¹⁸ However, prosperity in the Wisconsin lead region was short-lived. The price of lead plummeted in late 1829, and Dodgeville was soon nearly abandoned. The last three families in Dodgeville during this period were said to be the McBrides, who kept a tavern/inn; a man named Nichols; and another named Jenkins, who had a general store.

¹³ Ibid., p. 737-38.

¹⁴ Mary Taylor, *An Intensive Architectural and Historical Survey of Lancaster, Potosi/Tennyson, Dodgeville, Belmont and Gratiot*, (Platteville, Wisconsin: Southwestern Regional Planning Commission, 1985), p. 128, quoting local historian Gerald Fieldhouse, interviewed 14 December 1984.

¹⁵ *History of Iowa County, Wisconsin*, pp. 732, 741-42.

¹⁶ Morgan Lewis Martin to Augustus Caesar Dodge, 25 May 1883, Wisconsin Historical Record, Wisconsin Historical Society, Madison, Wisconsin; and R. W. Chandler, *Map of the United States Lead Mines on the Upper Mississippi River, 1829*, re-printed in Shafer, p. 42.

¹⁷ *History of Iowa County, Wisconsin*, pp. 732, 741-42.

¹⁸ Nesbit, pp. 95-96.

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Dodge Mining Camp Cabin
Dodgeville, Iowa County, Wisconsin

Section 8 Page 4

Dodge's mining camp, including the cabin, stockade and block-house, was reported to have fallen into ruins.¹⁹

The market for lead improved in 1831, but the Black Hawk War followed, delaying the return of European-Americans to the Wisconsin lead district. Black Hawk was a Sauk and Fox war leader who opposed Keokuk, a chief friendly to European-American settlers. The Sauk and Fox nation had traditionally raised corn in the Rock River Valley of northern Illinois, but European-American settlers and miners were pressing them on the south, east and west. While most of the Sauk and Fox people followed Keokuk west of the Mississippi in 1832, Black Hawk and other like-minded Sauk and Fox refused to leave. As regular forces and militia began to surround his people, Black Hawk changed his mind and attempted to surrender to General Atkinson, the ranking military officer in the region. Unfortunately, militiamen killed Black Hawk's emissaries, despite the fact that they were carrying a white flag. Black Hawk and some 1,000 followers attempted to reach safety across the Mississippi River, but militia rangers including a force led by Henry Dodge picked up their trail and followed them, killing stragglers. At the Mississippi River, many drowned in the crossing, or were slaughtered by Sioux, Menominee or American soldiers.²⁰

Following the Black Hawk War of 1832, miners and other settlers returned to the lead region, and Dodgeville slowly began to grow again. However, other mining communities, notably Mineral Point, outpaced it. In 1833, there were no more than 50 persons living in Dodgeville, in half a dozen log cabins, located east of what is now the intersection of Fountain and Iowa streets (in the vicinity of the Dodge cabin). Most were engaged in mining, with as many as ten miners living in each cabin.²¹ John Bartle, a Cornish immigrant who arrived in Dodgeville on 29 June 1833, recalled that

three log huts stood near the present Stratman Wagon Factory [south side of Fountain Street between Iowa and Union streets, just west of the Dodge cabin site], and a few others were scattered about to the north.²²

Another source reported that Dodgeville in 1833 was a

cluster of eight or ten log cabins, with diggings and a furnace, and one little variety store in a log cabin – mostly the property of Colonel [Henry] Dodge.²³

¹⁹ *History of Iowa County, Wisconsin*, pp. 737-742.

²⁰ Nesbit, pp. 97-98.

²¹ *History of Iowa County, Wisconsin*, p. 743.

²² *Ibid.*, p. 880.

²³ James A. Wilgus, "The Century Old Lead Region in Early Wisconsin History," *Wisconsin Magazine of History*, X:4, June 1927, p. 407.

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Continuation Sheet

Section 8 Page 5

Dodge Mining Camp Cabin
Dodgeville, Iowa County, Wisconsin

From this point, the hamlet began to grow steadily, though slowly, with the addition of a general store and the re-establishment of the post office. Settlers, most of whom were miners, trickled in. The first frame building in Dodgeville was constructed in 1836; it was a business block.²⁴ Wisconsin Territory was established the same year.

Wisconsin Territory included the present states of Wisconsin, Minnesota and Iowa, as well as parts of North and South Dakota. However, the territory's population was concentrated in the Wisconsin lead district, prompting the choice of Belmont, in what is now Lafayette County, as the first territorial seat. The importance of lead mining in the European-American settlement and development of Wisconsin can not be overstated. Lead mining had attracted more settlers to Wisconsin than fur trading or farming. Lead prospectors, digging in burrow-like mining shafts, would earn Wisconsin the nickname "the Badger State." The lead region would retain political dominance for much of the territorial period. As statehood approached, increasing numbers of Yankees and immigrants from Germany and Norway homesteading in southeastern Wisconsin would shift political power away from the southwestern lead district. Henry Dodge, one of the leading political figures of Wisconsin's territorial era, was named the first governor of the territory. Like many of the lead region's settlers, Dodge was a Southerner and a Democrat in the tradition of Andrew Jackson.²⁵

Henry Dodge (1782-1867) was born in Vincennes, Indiana, and raised on the Kentucky frontier. His family is said to have moved to the Missouri lead diggings in 1796. There, Dodge became a lead miner, trader, farmer, and slaveholder. He married Christiana McDonald in 1801. Henry Dodge was sheriff of Ste. Genevieve County from 1805 until 1820, and served in the Missouri militia during the War of 1812, achieving the rank of brigadier general. Dodge was also politically active, serving as a delegate to the Missouri Constitutional Convention in 1820. Fed up with government regulation and taxation in the Missouri diggings, Dodge relocated his wife and nine children, and several slaves, to the Galena mining district in 1827. Dodge established his mining camp in the vicinity of Dodgeville in October 1827. In the upper Mississippi Valley lead district, Dodge was soon known for his leadership against the Indians in 1827 and in 1832, and for his persistence in pressing the miners' claims for land against both the Indians and the federal government. During the Black Hawk War, Dodge was commissioned as a Colonel of the Iowa County Militia. From 1833 until 1836, Colonel Dodge commanded the United States Dragoons, whose purposes were to protect the Texas, Kansas, Oklahoma, and Nebraska frontier from Indian attack, and, at the behest of President Andrew Jackson,

²⁴ *History of Iowa County, Wisconsin*, p. 744.

²⁵ Shafer, p. 59; and Wyatt, II-3-8.

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to convince the Plains Indian nations to become farmers. Despite his absence from the mining region, Dodge closely followed local political developments. When Wisconsin Territory was created in 1836, Henry Dodge was selected as its first governor. A Democrat and a Southerner, with ties to influential politicians in Missouri, and popular in the lead region, he was a prime candidate for the post. He was re-appointed governor in 1839, but thrown out of office in 1841 when the Whigs came to power. However, Dodge was elected a territorial delegate to Congress in the same year (1841), and chosen again to serve as governor in 1845. When Wisconsin became a state in 1848, Dodge was elected Senator, a position he retained until retiring in 1857. Dodge freed his slaves in 1838, and consistently voted against slavery during his ten-year tenure in the Senate. Dodge died in Burlington, Iowa in 1867.²⁶

The community of Dodgeville grew more rapidly after 1840, as immigrants began arriving. The original plat of Dodgeville was recorded in December 1844. It was composed of eight blocks laid out along both sides of Fountain Street between Main and Dacotah streets, and included the area in which the cabin is and was located. The original plat was re-platted as the Jenkins Addition in 1846, and again in 1847. The area just east of the Jenkins Addition was platted as Black's Addition in 1847.²⁷

Dodgeville's economy, and that of the whole of Iowa County, was centered on lead mining until about 1850. Many immigrants from the British Isles, especially Cornwall and Wales, settled the area between 1840 and 1845. They were skilled in hard-rock mining and contributed greatly to production in Wisconsin's lead region. In 1839, the Wisconsin lead region had produced over 25 million pounds of lead; production peaked in 1845 at more than 54 million pounds.²⁸ In 1845, Dodgeville's population exceeded 300 and about half the population in the area was Cornish. The second frame building and the first brick building, both commercial structures, were erected in the village in 1842. The first brick building in Dodgeville was the William Todd General Store at 142 South Iowa Street (extant), just northwest of the cabin. Many frame buildings were constructed in Dodgeville over the next few years. Lead production continued to be significant through 1847, but declined considerably thereafter. This was due not only to depleted surface deposits, but also to the California gold rush of 1849, which enticed many prospectors from the Wisconsin lead district.²⁹

²⁶ *Dictionary of Wisconsin Biography*, (Madison: State Historical Society of Wisconsin, 1960), pp. 103-04; Nesbit, p. 96; and Taylor, p. 137.

²⁷ Iowa County Deeds, K:143; and *History of Iowa County, Wisconsin*, pp. 733 and 744-45.

²⁸ Margaret Walsh, *The Manufacturing Frontier*, (Madison: State Historical Society of Wisconsin, 1972), p. 70.

²⁹ Taylor, pp. 110 and 122; and *History of Iowa County, Wisconsin*, p. 744.

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By 1850, Dodgeville's population had grown to 600. Businesses included several general stores, several blacksmith shops, a hardware store, two shoemakers, two carpenters and a cabinet-maker, a physician, and others. Although lead mining continued, agriculture became increasingly important up until the Civil War, as many settlers, as well as new arrivals, took up farming.³⁰

In the 1850s, the citizens of Dodgeville lobbied to have the county seat moved from Mineral Point. In support of this effort, Dodgeville residents circulated petitions, established a newspaper, and, together with the nearby community of Dirty Hollow/Minersville (north of the cabin that is the subject of this nomination), incorporated as the village of Dodgeville in 1858. In 1859, construction on the Iowa County Courthouse (extant) began. The county seat was moved from Mineral Point to Dodgeville in 1861, at which time Dodgeville had a population of 1,224.³¹

During the Civil War, an increased need for lead and a new demand for zinc revived the mining industry in Iowa County. By 1871, zinc production in southwestern Wisconsin consistently outstripped lead. Iowa County was Wisconsin's leading zinc producer from 1861 until 1890. After the turn of the century, lead and zinc mining declined steadily (except during World War I and World War II), and Iowa County became predominantly agricultural. Dairying has been the leading agricultural enterprise since the early twentieth century. Although Dodgeville remains an agricultural support community and county governmental center today, it is also home to Lands' End [sic], one of the world's largest mail-order clothing companies. Lands' End employs many residents of Dodgeville and the surrounding areas, especially during the winter. The population of Dodgeville in 2000 was 4,220.

HISTORY OF THE DODGE MINING CAMP CABIN

The early history of the Dodge Mining Camp Cabin is difficult to establish. Colonel Henry Dodge and other miners leased mining rights from the United States; the land did not belong to them. With the end of the Black Hawk War in 1832, the United States claimed the land south of the Wisconsin River, including present-day Dodgeville. Prior to 1835, land in the area was not available for purchase. The site on which the cabin was located was not claimed until 1836, when William Crawford Young filed papers on the 40 acres in the Northwest ¼ of the Northwest ¼ of Section 34 in the Town of Dodgeville for \$50. This 40 acres encompassed the original and current site of the cabin and much of what is currently the city of Dodgeville. In 1839, Young sold the 40 acres to James Jenkins (or Jenkins). He died soon after and the parcel passed to his heirs, who conveyed their interests in 36 acres of the parcel to one of the heirs, James D. Jenkins. James D. Jenkins had part of the parcel (including both the

³⁰ *History of Iowa County, Wisconsin*, pp. 733 and 744-45.

³¹ Schafer, p. 201; *History of Iowa County*, p. 734.

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original and current sites of the cabin) platted as the Village of Dodgeville in 1844. Apparently dissatisfied with the original layout, Jenkins had the same parcel re-platted as the Jenkins Addition (Comfort's Survey) in 1846. Jenkins replatted the same area yet again as Jenkin's Addition (Legate's Survey) in 1847. In 1859, it was replatted one more time as Jenkin's Addition (Crane Survey).³² Beginning in 1860, lots in Jenkin's Addition were sold off, but the confusion resulting from the re-plattings, no two of which were identical, has clouded the chain of ownership of the cabin. By 1920, Ted Edmunds owned the cabin. Edmunds was a mechanic who repaired cars in a small garage that was located northeast of the cabin. The Edmunds family raised seven children in the cabin, and remained in residence until about 1960. Electricity and a small bathroom were installed in the cabin during this period. After 1960, the cabin no longer served as a residence. In 1967, Ken Palzkill acquired the cabin. From the 1960s until 1987, the cabin was used for assembling newspapers for delivery. In 1987, the Palzkill family donated the cabin to the Iowa County Historical Society. The cabin was stabilized in 1994, moved to its current site in 1998, and restored in 1999-2000. It opened as a museum in July 2000.³³

SIGNIFICANCE: ARCHITECTURE

As European-American settlers spread westward across North America, the first buildings they erected were often log, due to the availability of timber and the relative ease of log construction. According to *Cultural Resource Management in Wisconsin*, log construction techniques in Wisconsin came from several sources. First, there was a long tradition of log construction on the American frontier, originating with Swedish, and later German, settlers in the Delaware Valley (extreme southeastern Pennsylvania, southern New Jersey and northern Delaware) in the seventeenth century. European-American settlers brought this tradition to Wisconsin Territory in the 1830s, as they migrated into southwestern and southeastern Wisconsin. Second, German and Norwegian immigrants brought log construction building traditions from their home countries. German immigrants settled in the southeastern part of the state, bringing with them two types of wood construction: log and half-timbered. Half-timbering, or Fachwerkbau, was composed of a heavy timber frame, with mortise-and-tenon joints, pegged together and braced diagonally. Between the timbers, the wall was completed by filling with brick, rubble masonry, or woodstaves. Norwegian log cabins, in contrast, were typically one-room, one and one-half story dwellings with a low-pitched roof, exposed purlins, a heavy ridge pole, and full dovetail joints.³⁴

³² Iowa County Deeds, 102:582; H:359; K:19; P:10; K:143; L:302; M:400; and 5:637.

³³ Ken Palzkill, current owner of the site, to Neil Giffey, 27 August 2004; and Neil Giffey to Elizabeth Miller, personal communication, 23 August 2004.

³⁴ Barbara L. Wyatt, editor, *Cultural Resource Management in Wisconsin*, (Madison: State Historical Society of Wisconsin,

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The Dodge Mining Camp Cabin falls within the American frontier tradition of log construction. It is a settlement era cabin, of the type that is sometimes called a "log pen house." Because this building type was the first permanent shelter pioneers built, it was simple and had few amenities. On a farmstead, a family would live in the log cabin for a few years, building a larger house as soon as they could afford it. In a community, the log cabin typically passed to the newest arrival, and was eventually either improved or razed to make way for a bigger home. The settlement era cabin was longer than it was wide, with dimensions no larger than 16 feet by 24 feet. The plan consisted of one ("single pen") or two ("double pen") rooms, with a sleeping loft above. Oak or pine was commonly used in settlement era cabin construction, as both were straight-grained and less likely to warp. The logs were often rough hewn, or smoothed to give a more finished look on the exterior, and had flat walls on the interior. The interior was whitewashed or plastered. The ceiling was low and the sleeping loft was reached by a small corner staircase, a ladder or pegs in the wall. Board floors, lamp brackets, a hearth and chimney of fieldstone, and a fieldstone root cellar were other typical features.³⁵

The Dodge Mining Camp Cabin displays the characteristics of a settlement era log cabin. It measures 15 feet by 18 feet, is built of rough-hewn oak and poplar logs, and originally enclosed one room and a sleeping loft. The interior was whitewashed initially, and the cabin may have had a window or two. During the period between c. 1842 and c. 1850, as Dodgeville became firmly established, the cabin was upgraded with the application of siding and modest Greek Revival details to the exterior. On the interior, board flooring and plastering were installed, the single room was partitioned into two, and windows may have been added for a total of five. The 1998-2000 restoration returned the cabin to its c. 1842-50 configuration, while leaving one log wall exposed. As a result, the cabin currently reflects not only the early settlement era in a mining community of the Wisconsin lead region, but also the first efforts pioneers made to present a civilized and prosperous appearance.

To create a context in which to evaluate the Dodge Mining Camp Cabin, the Architecture History Inventory (AHI) database of the Wisconsin Office of Historic Buildings (SHPO) was queried for log buildings in Iowa County. A list of 21 log buildings in Iowa County, including the Dodge Mining Camp Cabin, was generated. Through a combination of field survey and review of the photos in the AHI, it was determined that eight of the log buildings identified were not settlement era cabins, but rather more substantial, two-story Side Gable and Gable Ell residences and so probably were built after

1986), II:4-2 and 4-3; Allen G. Noble, *Wood, Brick and Stone: The North American Settlement Landscape*, (Amherst: University of Massachusetts Press, 1984), I:17; Darrell D. Henning, "Norwegians," in Dell Upton, editor, *America's Architectural Roots: Ethnic Groups That Built America*, (Washington, D.C: National Trust for Historic Preservation, 1986), pp. 149-50.

³⁵ Wyatt, II:4-2 and 4-3; and Noble, pp. 44, and 110-117.

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the settlement era. Three more were determined to be sheds from the late nineteenth or early twentieth century (by configuration, size, lack of windows, and so on). That left 10 small log buildings showing the characteristics of a settlement era cabin.

Of the ten log structures with the characteristics of settlement era cabins, eight were located on farmsteads and two in communities (Dodgeville and Mineral Point). Six of those on farms could not be located, and may be gone or altered beyond recognition.³⁶ Two were found: 5144 Ridgeview Road (AHI No. 47336, now abandoned and in ruins); and the Smith House at 8763 West Moscow Road (AHI No. 46917). The cabin on Ridgeview Road displays full dovetail notching, which is associated with the Norwegian building tradition. The Smith Cabin has half-dovetail notching, which is associated with the American frontier tradition, and was widely used, especially in Ohio, Alabama, Texas and the Ozarks. However, the Dodge Mining Camp Cabin is secured with inverted V-notch joints. According to Noble, the V-notch was the predominant joint used in log cabin construction in Missouri, and throughout the "Upland South" culture area, which included western Virginia, southern Pennsylvania, southern Ohio, Kentucky, southern Indiana, southern Illinois and Missouri.³⁷

The AHI identifies three log buildings in Iowa County with V-notch joints. One is the Dodge cabin. The other two are located at "Pendarvis," a historic site in Mineral Point listed in the National Register of Historic Places in 1971, significant for its association with lead mining and Cornish lead miners, and operated by the Wisconsin Historical Society. Thus, all three V-notch log buildings in Iowa County are associated with miners, and located in mining communities. One of the buildings at Pendarvis is a settlement era cabin, the other is a larger residence. The cabin is located at 114C Shake Rag Street (AHI No. 63123). It is a Side Gable log cabin with multi-pane windows, erected c. 1835. This cabin was moved to the site c. 1938 and placed on the existing raised stone foundation (see photo 9). The larger residence is the Kislingbury House at 114F Shake Rag Street, a three and one-half story, Side Gable residence erected in 1842. The first story is stone and the upper stories are log. It is too large to be considered a settlement era cabin.

Settlement era cabins in Iowa County, and indeed, throughout the state, are an increasingly rare resource. The Dodge cabin appears to be one of only four settlement era cabins in the county, and one of only two built for miners. The Smith Cabin retains good integrity, but does have rear and side additions. The cabin on Ridgeview Road is in ruins. The cabin at Pendarvis is listed in the National Register, despite the fact that it was moved and placed on a prominent, raised stone foundation. The

³⁶ It should be noted that these cabins were surveyed in 1976, nearly 30 years ago. Further, the locations were generally imprecise.

³⁷ Noble, pp. 112-13.

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Dodge Mining Camp Cabin, in its restored configuration retains as good integrity as any of the other three.

CRITERION CONSIDERATION B

Certain types of properties ordinarily are not eligible for listing on the National Register. One of these "criteria considerations" applies to the Dodge Mining Camp Cabin. Under *Criterion Consideration B*, a building that has been removed from its original location is not eligible for the National Register of Historic Places. However, this criterion consideration also states that a property may be eligible if it is significant primarily for architectural value. The Dodge Mining Camp Cabin is significant for its architecture. It is a good example of a settlement era log cabin, of the type built by miners in the Wisconsin lead region. Furthermore, its new location is only 200 feet from its first location and it has been given the same setback that it had at its previous site. Therefore, the fact that it has been moved should not bar the Dodge cabin from listing in the National Register.

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VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

The Dodge Mining Camp Cabin is located on the west 40 feet of the North ½ of Lot 2, Block 7, Jenkin's Addition, Legates Survey, in the City of Dodgeville, Iowa County, Wisconsin. This lot totals less than one acre.

VERBAL BOUNDARY JUSTIFICATION

The boundaries of the Dodge Mining Camp Cabin encompass the one surviving standing structure historically associated with the Dodge Mining Camp Cabin (the cabin itself) and coincide with the legal boundaries of the lot on which the cabin currently sits.

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Photo 1 of 9
Dodge Mining Camp Cabin
City of Dodgeville, Iowa County, Wisconsin
Photo by Elizabeth L. Miller, August 2004
Negatives on file, Wisconsin Historical Society
View of the north-facing (front) façade, looking south.

The information for the following photographs is the same as the one above, except as noted:

Photo 2 of 9
Close up of the log corners showing the inverted V-notch joints, log members and chinking.

Photo 3 of 9
View of the west-facing façade, looking east, showing the log wall through a clear panel.

Photo 4 of 9
View of the east- and south-facing (rear) facades, looking northwest.

Photo 5 of 9
View of the western room, looking northeast, showing the partition and the front entrance.

Photo 6 of 9
View of the western room, looking north, showing the front entrance.

Photo 7 of 9
View of the western room, looking southwest, showing accordion lath (left wall) and hand-split lath (right wall above chair rail) and sawn lath (right wall below chair rail).

Photo 8 of 9
View of the eastern room, looking south.

Photo 9 of 9
View of log cabin at 114C Shake Rag Street, at "Pendarvis" (NRHP), in Mineral Point, Iowa County, Wisconsin, a comparison property. Note the inverted V-notch joints.